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ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY BANK

STATE-WIDE PEACE LEAGUE ORGANIZED

A Missouri Branch of the League to Enforce Peace was organized at Jefferson City on February 22nd (Washington's Birthday). Representatives from 106 counties were present to take part in the organization, and Governor Gardner addressed the meeting. This league does not expect to assist in ending the present war, but proposes the formation of an organization of nations to maintain universal peace when there is a cessation of hostilities between the Allies and the Central Powers.

A resolution was adopted assuring the President and Congress of the League's support in whatever vigorous and adequate measures are necessary to the protection and defense of American citizens and their rights on land and seas, at a conference held here this afternoon.

Col. Frederick Fleming of Kansas City, the author of the resolution assuring the President of the support of the league, received an ovation when his suggestion was read to the convention. Copies of the resolution were wired the President and Senators Stone and Reed.

Patriotic addresses were made by Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis; Oliver H. Dean, Kansas City; Percy Werner, St. Louis; Mayor Cecil Thomas, Jefferson City, and Gov. Gardner.

Gov. Gardner said in part: "It is indeed appropriate that you have selected for this convention a date when our nation celebrates the anniversary of the Father of our Country. I think it is worth possible for him whose name has been immortalized on the pages of history of our country as 'First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen', to be living in these momentous times, that he would be the world's leader of your great movement."

"I have invited you here to place your stamp of approval upon a great movement, a movement to prevent for all time to come a recurrence of the horrors, the injustice to civilization of a modern war. The present moment may not seem propitious to some. The hour is dark. The stars are gone. No man can tell whether our peace-loving President may be able, under existing circumstances, to preserve our own peace; but let us prepare to guard against just such a similar unfortunate situation arising in the future. Let us even now hope and pray that, though hope is nearly gone, peace may still be his and our reward."

Officers Elected.

Judson was elected State chairman of the Missouri branch of the league; Dean, vice chairman; Werner, chairman of the State Executive Committee; Manley O. Hudson, Columbia, vice chairman Executive Committee; J. A. Lewis, cashier of the St. Louis Bank of Commerce, treasurer, and Miller Hagerman, St. Louis, general secretary.

B. F. Bush, St. Louis, and Col. Fred W. Leming were elected chairman and vice chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Col. W. T. Kemp, Kansas City, and Dr. C. P. Hough, Jefferson City, were named chairman and vice chairman of the Field Committee.

CLEAN SEED MAKES

BETTER POTATOES

The first step in preparing for a potato crop is to obtain good seed of standard market varieties. Prices for well known varieties are better than for the unknown ones, and it is easier to secure good seed when standard varieties are planted. If home grown seed is used, it should be selected when the crop is harvested so as to make sure not only of having the most desirable tubers but also those from the best hills. Always reject any diseased potatoes when selecting seed for they will not only produce a poor crop but will infect the soil with disease and endanger the whole crop.

The Missouri College of Agriculture

recommends a further precaution that the seed potatoes be treated with either formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate to destroy any disease organisms. This is desirable, or in fact almost necessary, since there are always apt to be some disease-carrying tubers selected unknowingly.

TEACH THE CHILDREN THRIFT

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.—That the United States is facing a serious economic condition as a result of the heavy burdens placed upon it by the war abroad and by the proverbial thriftlessness of the rank and file of our population, was voiced today by S. W. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift. In a communication presented by him to the Committee on Thrift Education of the National Education Association, of which Straus is a member, in session here, he declared that the present abnormal prices for commodities is an indication of serious conditions.

"I believe every member of this committee is willing to admit the seriousness of the economic situation in America," Straus declared.

"While it is true that we as a nation are prosperous, it is equally incontrovertible that as individuals we are profligate. In this country the records of the Surrogate Courts, for example, show that 82 out of every 100 men who die leave no income producing estates. Only 3 per cent leave estates amounting to \$10,000 or more. Out of every 100 women who are left widows, only 18 are in good or comfortable circumstances. The other 82 are obliged to go to work, and 35 are left either in absolute want or are, to a great extent, objects of charity."

"At the present time, and for several years, we have been going through a period of abnormal prices for commodities. The American house wife today is paying her grocer and her butcher prices that are reminiscent of the days of the Civil war, but it is not specifically the high cost of living that affords cause for alarm. The seriousness of the situation lies in those facts that make the cost of living high, and this is to a great extent thriftlessness. The European war, which is a most prodigious example of wastefulness in the history of the world, is responsible to a great extent for the untoward conditions in America. Values running far into the billions have been wiped out in the unhappy lands across the sea and the end is not yet in sight. All humanity must help share the burden of this waste. Every citizen in America today is helping to pay this giant tax. And, what is more distressing, there will be no let-up with the dawn of peace. The enormous war bills of Europe will place a load upon the citizens of America for many years to come. At the same time we have as an additional burden the thriftlessness of our own people, and this is proverbial. We are the Belshazzar of all nations. We have for generations been seated at the Babylonian feast of plenty. But the hand has been written upon the wall. Unless we take warning we will suffer the fate of that ancient city, which for 2,000 years ruled the world with undisputed sway."

"I feel safe in saying also that every member of this committee will agree with me in the assertion that only through our schools can the change from these unhappy conditions be brought about. Begin at the foundation. Teach thrift to the child of today if you would have the man of tomorrow thrifty."

"This is the chief lesson that American history teaches us: A nation which ignores the teachings of thrift to its children will never be permanently thrifty."

SIGN OF GOOD DIGESTION

When you see a cheerful and happy old lady you may know that she has good digestion. If your digestion is impaired or if you do not relish your meals take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. They strengthen the stomach, improve the digestion and cause a gentle movement of the bowels. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS, STATE OF MISSOURI

College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, U. S. Department of Agriculture, St. Francois County Court and St. Francois County Farm Bureau, co-operating.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY FARM BUREAU (A. I. Foard, County Agent.)

At this writing we are unable to post the program for the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau which will be held next Saturday at Farmington, but the committee on arrangements for the day are planning an excellent program and we hope to have with us some good speakers. We expect one or two speakers from the State College of Agriculture. The meeting will begin promptly at one o'clock. It is uncertain just yet where it will be held on account of Circuit Court being in session, but in all probability court will be adjourned Saturday afternoon and the meeting will be held in the court room. In case court is in session the Bureau meeting will probably be held in the basement of one of the churches in Farmington. At any rate, you will find this information waiting for you when you reach Farmington Saturday. Come and bring your neighbors, and let us have a good day together. I am sure you will not regret attending this meeting.

The Unity neighborhood, about 4 miles southeast of Farmington, gave the County Agent a reception last Friday night which I shall not forget in many a day, I assure you. It was one of those good old time get-togethers, and believe me it was what the boys would call "some doings". It was not particularly a Farm Bureau affair but was an entire community affair. All the boys and girls and babies and women and men were there and the school house was filled to the last space of standing room. Each and every club in the community, and there are several in Unity neighborhood, had one of their representatives make a talk or read a paper outlining the function of their organization and assuring the County Agent of their hearty co-operation. The balance of the program, consisting of readings and songs and Victrola music and ice cream and cake. We had a fine time together and everyone went home feeling that life was a little more worth while. The County Agent feels that he will sure have to "go some" to live up to the Unity welcome and reception.

Prof. G. W. Signer, superintendent of the schools at Bismarck, has asked me to co-operate with him in using the apple orchard, which is on the school grounds there as a demonstration orchard. The first demonstration will be a pruning demonstration, and will be held next Friday afternoon, March 2nd. Spraying demonstrations will follow. These demonstrations will be conducted by the County Agent in cooperation with the Bismarck branch of the Farm Bureau, and the Agricultural class of the Bismarck High School.

I think Mr. Signer's idea is a good one. I wonder if other school men in the county can't start something as good.

One of the greatest fields of opportunity for schools in this county to do real service in an agricultural way is through Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Considerable interest has been shown since I came to the county in this great movement of boys' and girls' organizations. I expect, in the near future, to organize a number of these clubs in St. Francois county. Any teachers, who are interested in helping start this movement in your communities should get in touch with me at once.

Missouri College of Agriculture

Will Test Soybean Varieties.

The farm crops department of the Missouri College of Agriculture has accepted an offer from the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to co-operate in testing 40 varieties of the 300 introductions made in 1914 from China, Manchuria, Japan and Korea. Previous variety tests have shown that most of these introductions were new sorts and that very few were identical.

Many of the varieties which were introduced have been tested by the Government and they seem promising, either for hay or seed, in comparison with the varieties now generally grown in this country. They have been analyzed for oil and protein and it seems possible to obtain some excellent oil varieties for southern conditions.

It is hoped that a variety, or several varieties, suitable to Missouri conditions and to conditions generally in the South, will be found. The soybean is increasing in popularity and is desirable as an oil and protein concentrate for stock feeding. An attempt will be made to determine the very best variety to fill the demands.

The engineering department of the State Agricultural College makes plans and specifications for farm buildings and furnishes them to the farmers of the State at cost price, ranging from 5 cents to 20 cents a plan. The list of building plans that they have on hand now consist of plans for general barns, dairy barns, horse barns, sheep barns, concrete block mold, machinery sheds, silos, etc. I have a list of these plans in the Farm Bureau office and shall be glad to assist you in securing a plan to your liking.

Money in Mules.

W. H. Smollinger of Iron Mountain had a mule sale Feb. 22nd. All of the mules sold were mules he had raised from trotting breed mares. Out of the 30 head sold, twenty head averaged over \$200.00 each and the majority of them had never been broken to work.

Two teams of mules, all from two trotting mares, sold for \$1050 and one of these teams had not been broken. That looks pretty good, doesn't it? Would you like to have a mare that would produce mule colts like this?

If so, here is where you missed it. The two mothers of these two high priced mule teams, both of which will bring mule colts soon, were put up at auction at Mr. Smollinger's horse sale Feb. 8th, and they never received a bid. I understand they were sold privately.

Ashes are Valuable.

Now is the time to burn brush piles that serve as insect harbors and weed centers. Unbleached wood ashes contain about 6 per cent potash, 2 per cent phosphoric acid and 30 per cent lime. Think what this would mean to the garden or potato patch. A fertilizer firm has written as follows to W. L. Nelson, of the Missouri Board of Agriculture: "We are desirous of getting in touch with corn shellers, who are burning their cobs, so that we can buy the ashes for fertilizer purposes. For these we are paying \$2.50 per unit of water soluble potash and they contain from 15 to 30 per cent or units."

When Prices Were Low.

In view of present prices for live stock, a market report from the National Stock Yards, under date of January 23, 1889, is interesting. The top price on cattle was \$3.50 for 37 native steers averaging 1,143 pounds. Ten native cows sold at \$2.00 per hundredweight. Bulk of hogs went at \$4.75, and sheep at \$3 to \$4.50 per hundred.

Good Pastures Pay.

Sam Jordan, of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, wants to hear from farmers who know how to get and keep a good growth of grass. Missouri is one of the leading bluegrass States, yet on many farms the pastures are poor. To make these pastures is Mr. Jordan's object in a bulletin soon to be issued. He invites farmers to write him as to their pasture methods. Pictures will also be appreciated. Good pastures cut the high cost of living for livestock.

POOR SEED CAUSES LOW YIELD

There is one thing that must be remembered if we are trying to get high yields of corn. Ears that are slow in germinating or send out weak sprouts never make yields like the ears that germinate quickly with large strong roots.

Last season at the Normal School a number of ears of corn were taken that showed high, medium and weak, when given a germination test. These ears were planted side by side and from the very beginning a difference could be seen in the rows of corn. This difference became more noticeable as the season advanced. Had this seed been mixed as is done in ordinary field practice, the low yield would not have been so easily traced to poor germination.

A weak or a dead ear cannot always be told by the appearance of the ear. If the ear is moldy or rotten, of course we would not expect it to grow, but there are many ears that are bright and clean that will not make strong plants and the only way of detecting them is to remove a few grains from each ear, give them enough moisture and warmth to cause growth and then note the results. If all start off quickly with strong, healthy roots and shoots, we know we have good seed. The ears that do not make such a growth should be sorted out and not used for seed.

It is very interesting to figure up how many stalks of corn there ought to be on an acre and see what the yield would be if each stalk produced an ear. If we are getting less corn per acre it may be that something besides the weather is to blame for our low yield.

SETH BABCOCK.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR

The attitude of the Christian church toward the European war is interestingly illustrated in the statement of Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Dyle, dean of Westminster, when, in his Christmas sermon, he attacked President Wilson for daring to suggest a basis of peace to the warring nations.

In declaring that President Wilson has "either in a fit of mental aberration, sent the wrong note, or he has entirely misapprehended the European situation," he makes attempt to show that the purposes of the believers are as far apart as the poles. This may be true, if, as he indicates, it is the Allied purpose not to stop until Germany shall be crushed to her knees. For it is equally the purpose of Germany to thwart such crushing as long as she has a man and a gun.

Bishop Ryle's statement, which might almost pass for an official declaration of England's purpose, comparable as it is to Premier Lloyd George's demand for restoration, reparation and security, will at least be accepted as a statement of the attitude of the Church of England toward the European conflict.

The church in Germany stands likewise with the German government. It may pray and hope for peace, but would scarcely any more countenance a peace at variance with the imperial will than would the Church of England seek a peace in smallest discord with the British purpose.

Only in the United States and her associate neutral nations do we find the church urging and praying for the restoration of peace upon the broadest and highest grounds. Their prayer is not that peace shall come when one or the other of the contending parties has gained overwhelming victory or been whipped to its knees, but that they shall cease fighting now, end for all time the bloodshed and destruction and compose their differences around the conference table.

Like nation, like church: it is a story as old as humanity. We find the

TIME CARD

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY AND M. R. & B. T. RYS.

NORTH-BOUND TRAINS

| No. | LEAVE | | ARRIVE | |
|-----|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 210 | Farmington Depot | 4:24 A. M. | Flat River St. Louis | 5:00 A. M. 8:35 A. M. |
| 200 | Farmington Depot | 5:53 A. M. | Flat River | 6:29 A. M. |
| 226 | Farmington Depot | 8:00 A. M. | Flat River St. Louis Elvins | 8:36 A. M. 11:50 A. M. 9:13 A. M. |
| 202 | Farmington Depot | 10:30 A. M. | Flat River Doe Run | 11:06 A. M. 11:50 A. M. |
| 204 | Farmington Depot | 12:42 P. M. | Flat River | 1:18 P. M. |
| 222 | Farmington Depot | 2:00 P. M. | Flat River Elvins St. Louis | 2:36 P. M. 3:50 P. M. 6:10 P. M. |
| 2 | Farmington Depot | 2:05 P. M. | Power House | 2:12 P. M. |
| 236 | Farmington Depot | 4:38 P. M. | Flat River Bonne Terre Doe Run | 5:13 P. M. 5:40 P. M. 6:09 P. M. |
| 208 | Farmington Depot | 8:05 P. M. | Flat River Doe Run | 8:41 P. M. 9:25 P. M. |
| 4 | Farmington Depot | 9:42 P. M. | Power House | 9:49 P. M. |

NOTES—Trains Nos. 226, 202, 236, 208 and 4 start from State Hospital Trains Nos. 204 and 2 start from DeLassus and make connections with Iron Mountain, Belmont Branch trains. All trains shown above run daily.

SOUTH-BOUND TRAINS

| No. | LEAVE | | ARRIVE | |
|-----|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | Power House | 4:15 A. M. | Farmington | 4:23 A. M. |
| 201 | Doe Run | 4:30 A. M. | | |
| | Flat River | 5:07 A. M. | Farmington | 5:43 A. M. |
| 203 | Flat River | 6:37 A. M. | Farmington | 7:13 A. M. |
| | Doe Run | 8:15 A. M. | | |
| 233 | Bonne Terre | 8:35 A. M. | Farmington | 9:41 A. M. |
| | Flat River | 9:05 A. M. | Hospital | 9:49 A. M. |
| 223 | St. Louis | 7:50 A. M. | Farmington | 12:01 P. M. |
| | Flat River | 11:20 A. M. | DeLassus | 12:17 P. M. |
| 3 | Power House | 1:05 P. M. | Farmington | 1:12 P. M. |
| | | | DeLassus | 1:25 P. M. |
| 205 | Flat River | 1:18 P. M. | Farmington | 1:54 P. M. |
| 235 | Bonne Terre | 3:15 P. M. | Farmington | 4:21 P. M. |
| | Flat River | 3:45 P. M. | Hospital | 4:29 P. M. |
| 207 | Flat River | 4:43 P. M. | Farmington | 5:20 P. M. |
| 225 | St. Louis | 3:15 P. M. | Farmington | 6:46 P. M. |
| | Flat River | 6:10 P. M. | Hospital | 6:54 P. M. |
| 209 | St. Louis | 5:31 P. M. | Farmington | 9:26 P. M. |
| | Flat River | 8:50 P. M. | Hospital | 9:34 P. M. |

NOTES—Trains Nos. 223 and 3 make connections with Iron Mountain, Belmont Branch trains. Train No. 207 runs daily except Sunday. All other South-bound trains run daily.

Church of Christ, the Prince of Peace, as widely and irreconcilably divided as are the nations themselves. It is small wonder, therefore, that the church should be rather an impotent factor in the ending of the war.

President Wilson, in his note to the several contending powers, has simply put in businesslike and diplomatic terms the thought and hope of the Christian People of the United States. In the Church of England it meets with the same rebuff it received from the mouth of the British Government. The church in France, in Germany, in Austria, views it doubtless each from its government standpoint, as if the church were part and parcel of the nation.

We draw no indictment, but the simple facts seem to tell a story of churchmanship that puts patriotism ahead of Christianity.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

HOTBED PROVIDES EARLY VEGETABLES

No plot of ground will yield greater returns in health and money than that devoted to the garden. Not only will a good garden return profit of several times its cost, but it will provide at minimum expense many of those things the city family considers luxuries.

The most useful garden should furnish a continuous supply of desirable vegetables throughout the season, according to C. G. Carpenter of the Missouri College of Agriculture. This will necessitate some way of starting early plants in a protected place such as a hotbed or coldframe. There the conditions for growth may be closely controlled and better care may consequently be taken of the young plants.

Essentially, a hotbed is a box covered with glass and heated by artificial means. Ordinarily fresh horse manure is the most available and best supply of heat for this purpose to be found on the average farm. After a hotbed is planted, it needs to be carefully ventilated and watered to provide proper conditions for germinating the seed, and it also needs to be carefully watched on account of the danger of damping-off, if it becomes too wet, and is not ventilated enough. Also poor ventilation will cause weak, spindling plants. Before removing plants from the hotbed, they must become accustomed to the same conditions they will have to meet in the field. This is called "hardening-off". It is done by withholding water and increasing the ventilation for about two weeks, until the covers may be left off the bed entirely—all night as well as in the day time. When the plants will stand this treatment without danger, they may be safely put in the field.

In transplanting, care must be used not to destroy any more of the small roots than necessary, for the plants take in water through them and are very apt to wilt if any are broken off. Should the tops of the plants have too much leaf surface and the roots be broken to a considerable extent, it is necessary to remove part of the leaves to reduce the transpiration of water and prevent wilting.

MISSOURI LIVE STOCK \$1,000,000

Missouri breeders sold more than

one million dollars' worth of registered live stock at public auction in 1916. Incomplete figures compiled by W. L. Nelson of the Board of Agriculture show that 1,338 cattle of the beef breeds sold for \$865,626, an average of \$471 per head. Included in these sales were 1,016 Herefords, averaging \$496.90; 675 Shorthorns, averaging \$479.36, and 147 Angus, averaging \$253.06.

Do not fail to note the wonderful "REAL BARGAIN OFFER" made by that sterling newspaper, the ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, elsewhere in this issue. In spite of the enormously increased cost of production, the DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT except Sunday, is offered to Rural Free Delivery and Star Route patrons (yearly subscriptions only) at the remarkably low rate of \$3.00 per year—or in complete clubs of three or more, at the net club rate of only \$2.50 for each yearly subscription.

The DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT including Sunday is offered for \$5.50 per year, or in clubs of three or more at the net rate of \$4.75 for each yearly subscription. This offer is also open to subscribers who receive their mail at Post-offices where the DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is not handled by local newsmen. It is NOT OPEN to subscribers who live in towns served by DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT newsmen. The regular price of the DAILY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT including Sunday is now \$7.50 per year; daily without Sunday, \$5.00 per year. Read the "Real Bargain Offer" and send in your order AT ONCE. The advancing price of all newspaper-making material may FORCE an increased subscription rate at any time. Address the Globe Printing Company, Publishers, St. Louis, Mo. 3-6 wks.

If they paint up an American ship that way to win the privilege of creeping into and out of Falmouth once a week, the Dove of Peace will have resigned in favor of the zebra.

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